



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## GERMANY.

*Reports from Berlin—Status of cholera at St. Petersburg, Russia.*

The following are received from Consul-General Thackara, under dates of June 18 and 21:

According to information received from St. Petersburg, 22 new cases of cholera with 6 deaths were reported in that city June 16. The total number of cholera patients is now 96. The epidemic appears to be increasing in many districts of the St. Petersburg government.

June 19, 34 fresh cases of cholera with 10 deaths.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

*Report from Liverpool—History of yellow fever on steamship Lanfranc from Brazilian ports for Liverpool via ports of call.*

Consul Griffiths reports, June 14:

The steamship *Lanfranc* en route from Liverpool to Manaos stopped at an Amazon River port named Serpa, not generally marked on the map. Four stewards and the second engineer subsequently developed fever, and it is believed that they became infected at the small port above mentioned, which is not a regular port of call for ocean-going steamers. Two of the patients were placed in hospital at Manaos, about 1,000 miles up the Amazon. One of them died there; the other recovered. A second patient was landed at Para, on the homeward voyage, and died in hospital there. The second engineer and another steward, who did not show signs of sickness before the day on which the vessel left Para homeward bound, were treated in the ship's hospital, but died and were buried at sea between Para and Madeira. Two German passengers, who had also visited the small river port, joined the ship at Para, coming down for that purpose by river steamship. They developed the disease soon after embarkation, but growing better were landed in a convalescent condition at Lisbon. Everything was done at Para, as far as can be ascertained, to prevent contagion. The mosquitoes on board were all destroyed and swept away before the ship left Para. After landing the convalescent patients at Lisbon the steamship proceeded to her subsequent ports of call, viz, Oporto, Vigo, and Havre, and at each of those ports everybody on board was well, and the ship passed a satisfactory inspection at Liverpool.

The *Lanfranc* arrived at this port June 3, and it was publicly announced by the port sanitary authority of Liverpool June 4 that the ship was in perfect sanitary condition, with no sickness on board, and she was authorized to dock. (See Public Health Reports, June 18, 1909, pages 877 and 883, and June 25, 1909, page 926.)